APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/611,158	07/06/2000	Richard A. Floyd	RSW9-2000-0043-US1	5462

			EXAMINER
36736	7590	10/01/2004	CHANG, JUNGWON

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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2154	

DATE MAILED: 10/01/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>*09 July 2004*</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-3,5-12,14-23 and 25-29* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-3,5-12,14-23 and 25-29* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ .

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

1.   In view of the appeal brief filed on 7/9/2004, PROSECUTION IS HEREBY

REOPENED. A new ground rejections are set forth below.

To avoid abandonment of the application, appellant must exercise one of the

following two options:

(1) file a reply under 37 CFR 1.111 (if this Office action is non-final) or a reply

under 37 CFR 1.113 (if this Office action is final); or,

(2) request reinstatement of the appeal.

If reinstatement of the appeal is requested, such request must be accompanied

by a supplemental appeal brief, but no new amendments, affidavits (37 CFR 1.130,

1.131 or 1.132) or other evidence are permitted. See 37 CFR 1.193(b)(2).

2.   Claims 4, 13 and 24 have been canceled. Claims 1-3, 5-12, 14-23 and 25-29 are

presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4.   Claims 1-3, 5-12, 14-23 and 25-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Applicant's Admitted Prior Art, hereinafter AAPA, in view of Eerola

(US 6,678,518).

5.   As to claim 1, AAPA discloses the invention substantially as claimed, including a

method of formatting (i.e., customizing) content data for presentation on a client device

(510, fig. 5) (i.e., transcoding is the process of customizing data content...transcoding is

performed for a variety of reasons including meeting the unique presentation

requirements of a particular type of client device, specification, page 1, lines 9-21),

comprising:

       receiving a request for content data (i.e., HTTP Request, fig. 5; when a client

device sends a content request to a server; specification, page 1, lines 22-23), the

request having client device characteristic information (i.e., the request header includes

information identifying the device type, user identification, passwords, URL requested,

HTTP method used; specification, page 1, line 24 - page 2, line 8);

       storing the client device characteristic information (i.e., This header data is

passed by the web server to the content generator; specification, page 2, lines 4-

5; HTTP request is passed to a servlet engine, 530, fig. 2; specification, page 2, lines

24-27);

       generating generic content data (i.e., content generator servlet, 540, fig. 5; the

retrieved content is passed to a transcoding servlet, 550, fig. 5 as generic HTML;

specification, page 2, lines 24-27); and

transcoding said generic content data to produce transcoded content data (i.e.,

transcoding servlet, 550, fig. 5; the transcoding servlet, 550, fig. 5 transcodes the

generic HTML; specification, page 3, lines 1-3).

6.   AAPA discloses transcoding is performed for meeting the unique presentation

requirements of a particular type of client device, a particular user, or a particular kind of

connection (specification, page 1, lines 9-21). However, AAPA does not specifically

disclose transcoding using said client device characteristic information. Eerola discloses

transcoding using said client device characteristic information (i.e., servlets are

configured to perform content conversion (i.e., transcoding) so as to adapt the

requested content in accordance with user preferences (i.e., user device characteristic),

to optimize the content to a user device, to perform graphics conversions, or to

automatically translate from one language to another; col. 2, lines 4-17; administrator

module, 20, fig. 2 receives the request and identifies one or more servlets 22, 24, fig. 2

for processing the request based on the characteristics or parameters of the URL

request (i.e., client device characteristic information); col. 4, lines 40-49; the servlet 24,

fig. 2 sends a response including a MIME header containing information indicating the

content type of the requested resource; col. 4, lines 49-58). It would have been obvious

to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the

teachings of AAPA and Smith because Eerola's transcoding servlet would improve

delivery speed and accessibility of content data by performing content conversion so as

to adapt the requested content in accordance with user preferences (Eerola, col. 2, lines

13-17; col. 4, lines 49-56).

7.   As to claim 2, AAPA further discloses transcoding is performed by a transcoding

servlet (i.e., transcoding servlet, 550, fig. 5; the transcoding servlet, 550, fig. 5

transcodes the generic HTML; specification, page 3, lines 1-3), and wherein the

transcoding servlet obtains the client device information from the preamble servlet (i.e.,

servlet engine, 530, fig. 5; the HTTP request is passed to a servlet engine which

invokes a content generator servlet 540, passing the request information. The retrieved

content is passed to a transcoding servlet 550; specification, page 2, lines 24-27).

8.   As to claims 3, 5 and 8, AAPA further discloses transcoding is performed by a

transcoding servlet (i.e., transcoding servlet 550, fig. 5 transcodes the generic HTML;

specification, page 3, line 1). However, AAPA does not specifically disclose the

transcoding servlet obtains the client device characteristic information from the

preamble servlet. Eerola discloses transcoding servlet (26, fig. 2; servlet 26, fig. 2 is

configured to perform content conversions; col. 4, lines 25-34) obtains the client

characteristic information from the preamble servlet (i.e., servlets 22, 24, fig. 2 for

processing the request based on the characteristics or parameters of the URL request;

col. 4, lines 40-44) (i.e., servlet 24, fig. 2 sends a MIME header containing information

indicating the content type...appropriate servlet (transcoding servlet) is invoked to

convert the indicated content type to another content type, desired or required by a

user; col. 4, lines 49-56). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of AAPA and Smith because Eerola's transcoding servlet would improve delivery speed and accessibility of content data by performing content conversion so as to adapt the requested content in accordance with user preferences (Eerola, col. 2, lines 13-17; col. 4, lines 49-56).

9.   As to claim 6, AAPA further discloses generating a response message including a transcoded content data (i.e., transcoding servlet 550, fig. 5 transcodes the generic HTML; specification, page 3, line 1); and transmitting the response message to the client device (i.e., forwards the transcoded generic HTML to the handheld PC (client) via the servlet engine and web server, as a HTTP response message; specification, page 3, lines 1-3).

10.   As to claim 7, AAPA further discloses the request is HTTP request message (i.e., HTTP Request, fig. 5; when a client device sends a content request to a server; specification, page 1, lines 22-23), and wherein the client device characteristic information is obtained from a header of the HTTP request message (i.e., the request header includes information identifying the device type, user identification, passwords, URL requested, HTTP method used; specification, page 1, line 24 - page 2, line 8).

11.   As to claim 9, AAPA further discloses the header includes at least the client device type and one or more of user identification, passwords, URL requested and HTTP method used (specification, page 1, line 24 - page 2, line 8).

12.   As to claim 10, AAPA further discloses network server (i.e., web server; fig. 5).

13.   As to claim 11, it is rejected for the same reasons set forth in claim 1 above. In addition, AAPA discloses a preamble servlet (i.e., servlet engine, 530, fig. 5); a content generator (i.e., content generator servlet, 540, fig. 5) coupled to the preamble servlet (i.e., HTTP request is passed to a servlet engine 530 which invokes a content generator servlet 540, passing the request information; specification, page 2, lines 24-26); a transcoding servlet (i.e., transcoding servlet, 550, fig. 5) coupled to the content generator (specification, page 2, lines 26-27), wherein when a request for the content data is received by the apparatus (i.e., client device sends a content request to a server; specification, page 1, lines 22-23), the request having client device characteristic information in a data structure (i.e., the request header includes information identifying the device type, user identification, passwords, URL requested, HTTP method used; specification, page 1, line 24 - page 2, line 8), the preamble servlet stores the client device characteristic information in a data structure (i.e., This header data is passed by the web server to the content generator; specification, page 2, lines 4-5; HTTP request is passed to a servlet engine, 530, fig. 2; specification, page 2, lines 24-27).

14.   As to claim 19, AAPA further discloses the preamble servlet echoes the request to the content generator (i.e., the HTTP request is passed to a servlet engine (preamble servlet) which invokes (echoes) a content generator servlet (content generator); specification, page 2, lines 24-26).

15.   As to claim 21, it is rejected for the same reasons set forth in claims 1 and 11

above. In addition, AAPA discloses a computer program product (i.e., servlets, fig. 5;

servlet is a small program that runs on a server) in a computer readable medium (530,

540, 550, fig. 5) for formatting content data for presentation on a client device (i.e.,

transcoding is the process of customizing data content...transcoding is performed for a

variety of reasons including meeting the unique presentation requirements of a

particular type of client device, specification, page 1, lines 9-21); and displaying content

data on said client device (i.e., web browser on handheld pc with gray scale display,

510, fig. 5; transcoding servlet transcodes the generic HTML and forwards it to the

handheld PC via the servlet engine and web server, as a HTTP response message;

specification, page 3, lines 1-3).

16.   As to claims 12 and 22, they are rejected for the same reasons set forth in claim

2 above.

17.   As to claims 14, 17, 23, 25 and 28, they are rejected for the same reasons set

forth in claims 3, 5 and 8 above.

18.   As to claims 15 and 26, they are rejected for the same reasons set forth in claim

6 above.

19.   As to claims 16 and 27, they are rejected for the same reasons set forth in claim

7 above.

20.   As to claim 18, it is rejected for the same reasons set forth in claim 9 above.

21.   As to claim 20, it is rejected for the same reasons set forth in claim 10 above.

Conclusion

22.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure:

Smith et al, "Content-based Transcoding of Images in the Internet", Proc. IEEE Inter.

Conf. Image Processing, Oct. '98. discloses transcoding based on the client device

capabilities and content type.

Hind et al, patent 6,715,129, Hill et al, patent 6,023,714, Masters, patent 6,374,300

disclose transcoding the content of a document requested by a client according

application-specific characteristics.

23.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Jungwon Chang whose telephone number is (703)305-

9669. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:30-6:00 (Monday-Friday).

        If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, John A Follansbee can be reached on (703)305-8498. The fax phone

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JWC
September 28, 2004

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